weak but the only decline in bids was 4 for the 4s

Bid. Asked.
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In State bonds Tennessee 6s were stronger, up to

38@3734. Alabama class A sold at 81, Missouri 64

RAILROAD EARNINGS. RURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN.

1882. 1883. 1886.

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CRICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Pirst week in Jan \$29,361 \$22,414 Dec. \$6,937

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO.

Pirst week in Jan \$6,742 \$4,013 Dec. \$2,703

CLEVELAND AKRON AND COLUMBER.

First week in Jan \$5,996 \$1,052 Dec. \$1,944

First week in Jan ... \$5,000 \$1,000 Dec. \$1,048

First week in Jan ... \$15,050 \$11,034 Dec. \$3,625

Pirst week in Jan \$1,247 \$1,870 Dec. \$377

Total since Jan. 1., \$10,300,060 \$20,032,122 \$18,-43,067

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Losdon, Jan. 22-12:30 p. m.-United States Four and a Ha f Per Cent Bonds, 11; Atlantic and Great Western First Surfaces Trustees Certificates, 44% Erie, 22% News ork Central, 11 % Pennsylvania, 50% Reading, 27% Mexican Ordinary, 50% Canadian Pacific, 50% St. Paul Common, 85. 20% p. m.-Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Retires at 7. franca for the account.

77 france for the account.

4 p m.—that silver is quoted at 50%d, per counce. Atlantic and Great Western First Morteage Transfers' Certinoates, 41% Eric. 24 New York Central, 114%; Filmols Contral, 30%; Pennsylvania 50%; Reading, 27%; Mexican Ordinary, 58%; Canadian Faculte, 50%;
The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the first set of bullion balance footag is \$210,000 and balance footag is \$210,000.

Paris mixtures quote Three Per Cent Renies \$1.77 frances. Paris mixtures for the account and Exchange on London at \$25.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE,

American Flag.....

New-York, Jan. 22, 1884.

Open High Low-Final SHARDS

Exports of merchandise from New-York: 

Annexed are the closing quotations:

# FEUARDENT VS. DI CESNOLA

THE CASE DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

AL THE DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY IN-REBUTTAL. The counsel for the defence in the Feuardentdi Cesnela case brought the testimony to a conclusion yesterday, and the prosecution called Henry G. Hutchins ebuttal. It is said that the evidence to be submitted in relattal will not occupy more than two days more, so

that the end of this long case is now in sight. John W. Moditt, a sculptor whose work may be seen in some of the gateways at Central Park, testified that he had worked in stone similar to the Cypriote stone. He said that the mirror on No. 157 was a part of the original scale that the initror on Ac. 15. Cases part of the original sculpture, and gave further evidence in corroboration of Messrs. Ward, Thompson and Calverley.

Mr. Choate offered and put in evidence a batch of

Mr. Choate backers recently found which had passed letters and telegrams recently found which had passed between Mr. Morgan in London and Mr. Johnston in New-York, during November and December, 1872.

These went a confirm various toportant points in General di Cosneia's account of the London transactions.

One of the letters spoke of the necessity for a prompt decision regarding the purchase of the collection, as persons who had advanced money to General di Cesnola on account of it were ready to sell out everything by auction. A note from Mr. Newton to General di Cesnola contained a request that a lew of the statues which had been purchased by Mr. Johnston should be loaned for a dime to

the British Museum for exhibition.

Mr. Feuardent was recalled to the stand and identified Mr. Feuardent was recalled to the stand and identified a letter written to a newspaper as one he had prepared. It referred to a "comedy" played by Mr. Prime, who, pretending to sponge and scrape statues to discover fractures, persistently avoided, according to this account, the exploring of the proper location. Mr. Prime was put on the stand to contradict this alleged state of facts, but the court ruled that the evidence was not admissible. General di Cesnola testified that Mr. Forman was mis-

taken when he said that he (General di Cesnola) had given him orders to put the sample photograph album in Dixon B. Alley's care. His orders were general in their character, and did not specify the album. The witness added that he had not told Mr. Savage that the removal of the present case to the United States Court was se-cured by the plaintiff. What he did tell him was that Mr. Choate wished for this removal, because a better judge and a better jury could be obtained in a United States court than in a State Court. On cross-examination Mr Bangs asked a number of disconnected questions concerning the London transactions. General di Cesnola said he did not wish to alter any of his previous testimory.

said he did not wish to alter any of his previous testiminary.

Henry G. Hutchins said: "I showed the sample album to General di Cesnola in Fourteenth-s", and I saw him looking in it frequently while it was in charge of Mrs. Seymont at the door. When the repaired statues were Seymont at the door. When the repaired statues were brought up from down-stairs in Fourteenth-st. General in Cesnola was always present and he visited the repair of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the form of the members of the jury. I saw one in the hands of Mr. Kirby, while I was working at the Academy of Design during the recent losu exhibition. It was not signed by anybody in particular. I saw another one at No. 30 Lafayette place. I think Mr. Morgan had it. It was on Lafayette place. I think the paper had been folded. I a sheet of paper. I think the paper had been folded. I alway to envelope. The plaintiff was present. I have failed with him about the case since I was on the stand before. The printed testimony of General di Cesnola was sent me and I checked off what I could contradict. I volunteered to come here and testify. I showed General di Cesnola the sample album when I told him that I had obtained a photograph of priest No. 22, with the hand and patera off. Yes, I told him that."

Mr. Choate—Bul you ever make the statement before to mertal man, until you uttered it a moment ago i The witness—Oh. Yes.

Mr. Choate—Why did you not make it in your previous testimony.

The witness-Oh, yes.

Mr. Choate-Why did you not make it in your previous festimony 1
The witness—I was not asked in that way.
Mr. Choate—You knew that General di Cesnola's Inowiedge or ignorance of the fact you speak of is one of the main issues in the case; that his alleged knowledge is the burden of the charge set forth by Card No. 1 I
The witness—Yes, sir.

Choate-And still you kept back the statement you Mr. Change—And sany of sep have just made!
Mr. Bangs—He doesn't say he kept it back.
The withous—I did not remember the conversation so clearly as I do now. I thought I had a right to think that I had said canouch on the subject.
Mr. Chante—That is true, is it !

The witness-Yes, str. Mr. Choate-And yet you did not keep the information

hack purposely !
The witness-I did not.
Mr. Choate—How do you reconcile the two statements.
Mr. Choate—How do you reconcile the two statements are the witness had as full an opportunity as he do gived to explain, the court adjourned until this morning.

#### MR. DE MELI'S TESTIMONY. DENVING THE CHARGES MADE BY HIS WIFE-HIS VISIT TO EGER.

Henry A. De Meh was first called to the stand yesterday in behalf of the defence in the divorce proceedings against him of his wife, Mrs. Florence M. De Meit, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Rumsey. Mrs. De Meit, as before, was accompanied by many relatives and friends. Mr. De Meit testified that he left Georgetown, Colorado, at his wife's request, and went to Sententiand. He ware his version of the "genwent to Switzerland. He gave his version of the "gen-eral scene" at Bex when Mr. Draper, Mrs. De Mell's father, threatened to thrash the witness because Mr. D. Meli had not treated his wife properly.

I mist-ted that Mr. Draper should apolorize, and he allocated that Mr. Draper should apolorize, and he allocated the matter. I sometimes told my morner-in-law, Mrs. Draper, that I wished

Did you ever swear at her ! Turner- Did you ever taunt your wife with being a

Mr. Torner- Dal you ever strike your boy with an ospenniles bride t.
Mr. De Meil-Naver.
S. Turner-Did you ever strike your boy with an ostave block.
Mr. De Meil-Never. I struck him with a spelling
block. I used a ruler ones. I generally took a slipper.
I never panished the boy because I said it would hart
hav wite's readings. I gever punished him anni the
hands of my waten reached a certain point. I never
punished him without cause. I was guided by my belief
of what I thought my duty as a parent. Mrs. De Meil
once broke a came over the boy.

Mrs. De Meil in his subsequent answers, made a dental Mr. De Mell, in his subarquent answers, made a denial

of the charge of crucity toward his child, who was of the charge of crossly loward his chipf, who was affectionate toward the witness and still remained so.

Mr. Thruce—What kind of a pipe do you smoke f.

Mr. De Mell—A meerschaum. I never dashed it down violently, as it was too valuable. I smoked in my own from, except when my wife smoked with me. Size

degrarettes. Turner-At whose advice did your wife try the

Mr. Tarner—At whose advice did your wife try the batts!

Mr. De Meij—It was her own idea at first; then Dr. Mr. De Meij—It was her own idea at first; then Dr. Zaupe recommended them. I tried to have her zo elsewiere, but she desired Franzensbad, although Mrs. Von Geyse endenvored to persuade her otherwise, on the ground that Franzensbad was a very stupid place.

Mr. Turner—What occurred on the evening of October I, is Dresden I (1881.)

Mr. De Meil:—My wife lay down on the couch, then noe and complained of a headache. She did not look excited. There was no talk then of a maison de saud. The wayson de saud means literally house of health. Dr. Bins had one in Madison—ave, in this city. Mrs. De Meil's own mother once thought of going to one not far from Dresden. An aunt of mins went there once; she was tired and wanted feet. The rooms open on yourtyard water there are lowers.

from Dresden. An aunt of mins went there once; she was tired and wanted rest. The rooms open on a courtyyard where there are flowers.

Mr. Turner—Is it a innatic asylum I

Mr. De Meil—No. They would not take such persons
there My wife did not want to go to such a place; it was
there My wife did not want to go to such a place; it was
the man to the most of the min in Paris, or else
to stupid; site wanted to go to her aunt in Paris, or else
to stupid; site wanted to go to her annut in Paris, or else
to her hother's. On September 14 I entered our room
and Mrs. De Meil said that site was going away to her
hother for a year. I asked her how she would manage
to get along. O, I'll write a nevel, "she said. I satisfied
to get along. O, I'll write a nevel, "she said. I satisfied
to to write the novel first. Then the little girl came in,
and I asked my wife how she could go away and leave
the clind. She asked me to let her have the child. I said
that escadar too. I asked her to give me two days notices
if sice decided to go, and toid her that I should begin proceedings for divorce on the ground of demention if she went. She promised this, and
said she would not go on that day. Mrs. De Meil went
out, and soon after I heard a ring at the door and then I
found Mrs. De Meil reading a letter. I asked her what it
was, and she said if I took it she would leave me. She got
down on her kines and said. "Do not take that paper;
you'll be sorry if yen do. Kill me: You've got your log
kulfe. Do not leave me here. I shall die; I shall have
a rush of blood to the head; if I die, bury me with my
mother." I had her lie down and advised her to take her
medicine. Wash I went out she said I would be sorry
for my action some day. She sat down on the paper
which she had been reading, refusing to let me see it. On
my return, she explained that the paper only contained
some money which her brother had sent her for Christmas. She got do" on her knees as before and said:
Go away; I am not worthy of you."

After recess Mr. De Meil continue

Go away; I am not worthy of you."

After recess Mr. De Meil continued:
On the night of October 12 I sent for Dr. Zumpe, as Mrs. De Meil was suffering from beadache. There was nothing mysterious in my conversation with the doctor. Nothing was said at all regarding my wile's mental condition. I had never consulted with the physician regarding Mrs. De Meil's sanity. I told him that I thought something was weighing on her mind.

Mr. Turner-Have you, ever since you left Colorado, been dependent on your mother?
Mr. De Meil'-Yes. Since arriving in this city I have learned that two of my mines have been 'jumped." I have about seven acres in Mobile, Ala. estimated from \$100 upward. I have no income from it. I lay claim to two entries in Tennessee, one of about 2,500 and the other of about 3,500 acres. I guess they have been jumped too by this time.

Jamped too by this time.

Mr. Turner—Have you throughout your married life treated your wife with kindness, consideration and affection !
Mr. De Mell-I have.
Mr. Turner-ind she ever say she wished to go upon
Mr. Turner-ind she ever say she wished to go upon

stage f ir. De Meli-She did once. I never placed any special Mr. De Mail—Sae did doct. I have places any special ress upon it, however.
Mr. Turner—After your wife's flight, did you send her maks as requested by her in her letter ? Mr. De Mell—I did, five of them. I sent her writing-isk without having opened it. Before I made my dis-veries at Eger I never said that I believed my wife

Mr. Turner—Did your wife ever, state to you why she married you.

Mr. De Mell—Yes; she said that I was very nice; that the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for the liked my coat and thought it would do very well for more successful to day with the Evening liem in his hand, "yes, fadder."

"Mark everything on dot gounter opp 20 per cent."

"Mark everything on dot gounter opp 20 per cent."

"But all does goods whas cotton, fadder."

"Dey whas? Well, dot makes no deferance. I see dot two button mills haf failed, und der price of buttons must go oop. Isaacs, you whas nefer a rich man until you keep your eyes oudt behind you." guilty. Mr. Turner-Did your wife ever state to you why she

would look like a blende or a brunctic. Mr. Von Geyso would not believe this hair natural; I said that I was, and Mrs. De Mell took it down in order to show that it

and Mrs. De Mell took it down in order to show that it was her own.

Mr. Turner-Regarding your visit to Eger in August,
1882. Whom did you see?

Mr. De Mell—I saw the landlord, his two daughters, his son, the chambermaid, the head waiter and the porter. I called the head waiter up to my room first. My little girl was with ne. The waiter and the little girl reconsized each other. The landlord recognized the little girl as did also the chambermaid. The little girl recognized the room where she had stayed with her mother, next to the corner room, which, she said, Mr. Von Geyso had occupied. I showed photographs of my wife, and they were recognized by the people connected with the hotel, as were also photographs of Mr. Von Geyso, which I displayed.

Mr. Parsons here took up the cross-examination. Mr.

Mr. Parsons here took up the cross-examination. Mr.

De Mell, in response to his questions, said:

One photograph whin I exhibited at Eger was not recognized. Only one of the three I showed was recognized. The landlord did not recognize any of the photographs. I cannot say that the maid recognized either photograph of Baron Ven Geyso. The case will go on to-day.

AN OVER-REFINED DISTINCTION. William H. Dwinelle and Albert R. Edey entered into a partnership in 1869, with the agreement to share equally all losses and expenses. Their business was wound up in December of that year, and Dwincile in June, 1870, paid all the expenses. His partner refused to re-imburse him to the amount of one half the sum paid, and so Mr. Dwinelle brought a suit in the Court-of Common Picas, for an accounting, in October, 1882. The case was dismissed under the statute of limitations. The suit was appealed and the General Term has reversed the decison appealed and the General Term has reversed the decision of the con. below. Judge Beach, who writes the opinion, bods that the question is whether the action is upon a settled instrument, and so amenable to twenty years limitation. The action, he says, is based on the covenant for each partner to bear one-half of the losses. The claim of the defendant that there was no covenant that one partner was to pay the other any amount paid by him in excess of was to pay the other any amount paid by him in excess of one-half, seems, the court holds, an over-refined distinction. The parties were partners by indenture. Judgment is therefore reversed and a new trial ordered with costs.

A FISHING EXCURSION NOT ALLOWED. Jude Ingraham, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, vacated the order before granted by him for an examination before trial of David
A. De Lima in the suit brought against him by Daniel De Leon for slander. The order was originally obtained to enable Mr. De Leon's counsel to frame a complaint to enable Mr. De Leon's counsel to frame a complaint. The court holds that Mr. De Leon's papers do not show a cause of action, and refuses to allow an examination to enable Mr. De Leon to obtain evidence which may afford the cause of action. "A fishing excursion was never allowed," says Judge Ingraham, "and I do not think that the plaintiff should be allowed to compet the defendant to spread on the record every word that he chas told to his family and the police officers under the circumstances detailed in the allidavit.

MRS. HAMPSON GETS \$9,000. In the breach of promise suit of Mrs. Julia Hampson against John Hincheitfe, at Paterson yesterday, the arguments of counsel were concluded, and Judge Dixon charged the jury, which, after deliberation, ren-dered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$9,000.

TIME FOR HOLDING CERTAIN COURTS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the House to-day Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amending the statutes in relation to the me and place of holding District Court in the Northern time and place of holding District Court in the Northern District of New-York so as to read as follows: "In the Northern District of New-York, at Albany, on the third Tuesday in January; at Utica, on the third Tuesday in March; at Rochester, on the second Tuesday in May; at Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in September; at Anburn, or the third Tuesday in November; at Ringhanton, or Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in September; at Auburn, on the third Tuesday in November; at Binghanton, on the third Tuesday in December, and, in the discretion of the Judge of the Court, one term annually at such time and place within the counties of Onondaga, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Jefferson, Oswego and Franklin as he may from time to time appoint. Such appointment shall be made by notice of at least twenty days published in the State of New York and one newspaper published at the place where said Court is to be held." The bill was subsequently passed.

A SUIT POSTPONED. Pottsville, Penn., Jan. 22.-To-day was fixed for a hearing of the injunction in the case of the Pottsville and Mahanoy Raliroad against the Philadelphia and Reading Raliroad Company, but owing to the great press of business on the regular calendar the Coart continued the hearing until January 28.

CIVIL NOTES.

A. J. Vanderpoel took up the line of argument resterday in behalf of the Manhattan and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies in the suit against the Metropolitan Company, before Judge Van Brunt.

A decree declaring that there had been no marriage between Annie F. and George M. Lynch was made by Justice Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday. The woman alleged that she was married to the defendant in 1881, although there was no ceremory, Lynch taking her as his wife and introducing her as such. The plainting did not appear ye-sterday and Lynch swore that her allegations were false.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has reversed, for the second time, the judgment entered on the verdict of a jury in the court below. awarding the city \$5,000 in its suit against the widow of

to-day the following decisions were han 'ed down:

Ewen McIntyre, respondent, art. William E. Strong, appellant John Segilken, by guardian, respondent, agt. Otto Meyer appellant. Bulgment and mest with costs.

Henry Fancenburm and others, respondents, art. Lehman H. Manuicouro, appellant. Grdor affirmed with costs.

The People, etc., respondents, art. George Smith, appellant. The People, etc., respondents, agt. Lehward J. Courtney, appellant J. Hagner and J. Courtney. William B. S. ward and others, agt. Henry F. Huntington and others motion to restore precises, etc. Median granted and remittitur amenical so as to read "restitution ordered to be enforced by the courts below." Heese agt. Bosec: Hasley agt. the City of Buffalo; in received and reason of the courts with the court of the cour granted.

Illis art. Phoenix National Bank; motion to reserve cause.
Motion grained and argument stayed until the April term,
unless the case pending in the United States supreme Court
is somer decided.

Smithagt Risley. Motion to dismiss appeal denied with \$10
costs. The People, ex rel. Argentine, agt. Kenny and others. Mo-ion to advance cause denied with costs. The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Jan-Nos. 28, 20, 56, 29, 60, 63, 64 and 65.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 22.-The proceedings of

the United States Supreme Court to-day were as fol-

No. 223—Starts taylor and ones, tetratic, etc. Argument concluded.

No. 223—The Giant Powder Company, appellant, agt, the California Vigorit Powder Company and of ets. Appeal from the Cheint Court of the United States for the District of California. Dismissed with costs per stipulation.

No. 224—The County of Howard, plainting in error, act. Gains Paddock; and No. 225—The County of Schuykill and collers, plainting in error, act, the County of Schuykill and collers, plainting in error, act, the County of Schuykill and collers, plainting in error, act, the County of Schuykill and collers, plainting in error, act, the County of Schuykill and per stipulation.

No. 226—William Than and others, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Onio Dismissed.

No. 225—Ex parte in the matter of Clodemire Cota petition.

No. 225—The United States, plaintiff in error, agt, W. A. Alexander and others. Arra-6 for he plaintiff in error, No. 229—The Phonix Bank of the Chylor New-York, plaintiff in error, agt David Rissey.

Son 1.307—Joseph Hurrado, plaintiff in error, agt, the People of the State of California. Argument began.

COURT CALENDARS—JANUARY 23.

COURT CALENDARS-JANUARY 23.

COURT CALENDARS—JANUARY 23.

SUFFRME COURT—CRAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 18, 28, 38, 48, 50, 88, 94, 101, 103, 104, 104, 120, 121, 123, 127, 128, 129, 139, 132, 138, 137, 128, 141, 105, 162, 128, 123, 128, 128, 129, 139, 132, 138, 137, 188, 141, 163, 182, 138, 141, 163, 182, 183, 131, 163, 184, 186, 186, 186, 186, 184, 183, 131, 138, 140, 181, 182, 187, 188, 188, 191, 191, 192, 193, 188, 193, 173, 14, 185, 180, 187, 188, 180, 191, 192, 193, 183, 193, 173, 14, 185, 180, 187, 188, 180, 191, 192, 193, 184, 193, 173, 14, 185, 180, 187, 188, 180, 191, 192, 193, 183, 194, 182, 180, 187, 189, 180, 191, 192, 193, 183, 194, 122, 1230, 183, 184, 181, 191, 192, 183, 184, 184, 121, 1165, 1905, 133, 914, 122, 1230, 194, 129, 193, 184, 181, 181, 181, 181, 182, 183, 184, 182, 183, 184, 1 

TRADES BAROMETER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ROTARY AND RECIPROCATING ENGINES.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR R. H. THURSTON. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A paragraph in Monday's TRIBUNE states that tests of a rotary engine, made here recently, indicate that it was found vastly more economical than reciprocating engines," i. e., than engines of the ordinary and familiar type. This is not the fact, and is not likely to be the fact hereafter, I think. It is true, as was stated in the report, that the engine to which reference is made proved vastly more economical than any engine of its class that I have ever tested, or of which I have ever seen records. That is sufficiently creditable, and more need not be claimed for it. As compared with " reciprocating " engines, it did equally good work with engines of the latter kind of equally small power. This is the unexpected and "surprising" fact shown by the trial re-

Advantages have been expected of the rotary engine ported upon. by the advocates of that form of motor which are not looked for by the well-informed engineer. It is assumed that the reciprocating engine is essentially defective; that the conversion of the reciprocating motion of the piston into the rotary motion of the crank and fly-wheel nvolves, necessarily, some appreciable loss of power and efficiency; that the variation of speed of the reciproemeiency; that the variation of speed of the recipro-cating parts, from a state of rest at the "dead points" to maximum velocity at half-stroke, must necessarily cause loss of power, increased wear and tear, and dangerous impact at high speed, and must thus restrict, to a very serious extent, the development of greater power by the adoption of higher velocities of piston. It is these notions which have been the usual stimulus to inventors who have, during the past century, been endeavoring to produce rotary engines capable of competing successfully with the always standard reciprocating machine. The patent records teem with such devices, many of them ingenious, more of them crude and unmechanical. Rotary engines have usually proved to be wasteful in their use or steam, subject to rapid depreciation in power and efficiency, and to great loss of power by friction of working parts. Engineers are, therefore, likely to look with aterest, and with a little surprise, upon a motor of this class which is not subject to these defects, even though it may not prove to be the superior of the best engines of the more common type. .

may not prove to be the superior of the best engines of the more common type.

But the assumed objections to the reciprocating form of steam engine are, to a considerable extent, imaginary. The conversion of a reciprocating motion into rotation does not necessarily involve loss of power, and the conversion of the modern, high-speed "engine is not set by and in good engines does not, cause objectionable far or injury of the working parts. The limit to the increase of speed of the modern, high-speed "engine is not set by the difficulties of the kind above described met with in its operation, but rather by the impossibility of carrying more than a certain amount of power through fastrunning machinery with missolute certainty that intrication may be secured, without interruption for an intant, day after day, indefinitely. The inertia of parts, which has been so generally assumed to be detrimental to the action of the machine, has an equilibrating effect with the irregularity of steam-distribution due to the expansion of the steam; and this balance may be adjusted for speeds creatly exceeding even the highest attained by the most radical of the high-speed engine builders of the day. The rotary engine has not, therefore, the advantage in this respect claimed for it, in the past, by many engineers, as well as by non-professionals. It has, however, evident advantages which have been, hitherto, more than compensated by the apparent impossibility of securing that economical distribution of steam which is easily and satisfactorily obtained in the standard forms of cozine, and by the failure of nearly every form of rotary, in compelition with the reciprocating engine, when compared with respect to freedom from internal friction and leakage of steam past the piston. It is always safe for the hayman, when asked to put his capital into rotary engines, to assume that the machine posasses these defects to a fatal extent, unless the contrary has been proved to be the case by careful tests made by engineers of known skill and int But the assumed objections to the reciprocating form of

CRITICISING THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

To the Editor of The Trioune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, January 6, it was stated as "not far from the truth," that any one having interest enough to do so could gain admittance to the rooms of the New-York Historical Society without eard of admission. Wishing to have two young women, my gueats, see the interesting collections there, and not having time to procure cards, I tried the experiment suggested by the article referred to with the following result. En-trance was readily gained and none but a few readers were seen in the library. Shortly after we reached the were seen in the library. Shortly after we reached the floor above, footsteps were heard on the stairs and aman approached who demanded our tickets. We stated that Department. The decision is based on the same ground as in the first appeal made last spring—that the lock Commissioners were primarily at foult in allowing the bookkeeper to act as treasurer of the Department.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Jan. 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down:

Even McIntyre, respondent, art. William E. Stroag, appealant John Segliken, by guardian, respondent, agt. Otto left, and the first staken lessons in manners from our street-car finite, has taken lessons in manners from our street-car conductors.

REPUBLICANS AND PROHIBITIONISTS.

To the Editor of The Irebune. Siz: It should be presumed that sincere Proinhititionists are not only in pursuit of a principle but also of the most desirable policy by which that principle can be made available. And that policy cannot consist in abandoning all Governmental control to its uncompro-mising foes. The only excuse possible for this course is that human existence would soon become so intolerable as to necessitate a revolution. Doing evil that rood may come is just as reprehensible to-day as when St. Paul come is just as reprehensible to-day as when 8t. Paul discountenanced it. I am not one of those who depry a cate the education of the Republican party according to the method of a good, elephantine beating when is described in the set of the server it, at all proper times and places; but not at the expense of good government, and at the risk of bringing upon the Nation suffering and anarchy. I am rejoiced to know that that party has proved itself amenanche to discipline in the past, and until it shows itself callous to such influences I see no reason for casting it saids. Detry it as they may, it is certainly entitled to a degree of praise from the extreme vanguard of Prohibition.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill., Jan. 9. 1884.

O. A. ALEXANDER.

PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The Triouse. SIR: I steadily voted the Democratic ticket antil two years ago. I then observed that the Democratic party in New-York and Brooklyn was controlled by demagorues who had climinated all the principles of true Democracy from their organizations. Seth Low's platform sectningly represented pure Democratic principles in a marked degree, and consequently I voted for him,

and last fall I voted for him again.

I have purchased The Tribuse daily for two years be cause it has been a consistent and powerful advocate of a great Democratic principle, namely, Protection to Home Industries, which is Protection to American Labor. This I consider pure home rule, because the industrial classes courted the price of labor in the home market, which is the greatest market in the world.

O. F. Berton, Broonlyn, Jan. 14, 1884.

THE SLAUGHTER OF SMALL BIRDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The reckless slaughter of small birds for purposes of vanity is assuming hideous proportions. In every milliner's shop we see piles of the slain, with shrunken forms, dimmed plumes and lifeless eyes, from the gentle dove to the jewelled humming-bird. I believe that these who by their custom sustain this unholy trade are guilty rather of thoughtiessness than of cruelty. I remember with pleasure that a number of years ago some remember with pleasure that a number of years ago some
of the leading women of England banded themselves together to discourage by their example the wearing of
small birds as adornments. Surely the intelligent, the
reputable, the religious portion of our country women will
need but little urging to espouse the cause of humanity,
forswear their new bonnets, and leave the carcass of the
wretched small bird to be the badge of women of lower
culture and morals.

Subscriber. Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 29, 1883.

## IRISH NATIONALISTS IN CHICAGO.

P. J. SHERIDAN RECEIVED WITH MUCH ENTHUSIASM. CHICAGO, Jan. 22 .- P. J. Sheridan, the alleged No. 1 of the invincibles, lectured last night in the West Side Hall. The room was crowded and the speaker enthusiastically received. There was a programme of song and recitation in connection with the address. Mr. Sheridan made no incendiary remarks except by implica-tion, such as that he believed "in the use of the re-sources of civilization" for securing the freedom of Ireland

Treiance of civilization for securing the freedom of The resolutions were guarded in phraseology, but there was much meaning "between the lines" Among them was the following: "The trish people being the sufferors, and Ireland the Nation, against which the great crimes had been committed, the frish people are the best judges of the means to the end." The Kedmond brothers, members of Parliament, held largely attended receptions at one of the leading hotels last night.

THE DRUG TRADE AND THE TARIFF. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The members of

the Drug Exchange held their annual meeting this after-noon. The annual report alludes with pleasure to the

repeal of the law taxing the sales of patent medicines. The report also says that it is pertinent to inquire if it be desirable to have perfect freedom of trade between the various States of the country; if internal taxes were not imposed as a war measure; if internal taxes have not imposed as a war measure; if interest taxes have may always been distasteful to the people of the United States, and if the tax on distilled spirits and mait liquors has diminished their consumption. The importance of stable tariff is referred to and it is declared to be inseparable from business confidence; a respite from tariff satisfies in urred, and the hope is expressed that the suject will be well considered before the great home markets shall be thrown open to unlimited foreign competition.

# INSURANCE NEWS AND INCIDENTS.

SHOWING OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR 1883.

The chart giving a detailed record of the fire insurance business transacted by the companies report ing to the New-York Insurance Department, which it has been cutomary to Issue about this season of the year, will not be published this year, as Insurance Superintendent McCail contemplates an early issue of the complete report. Fragmentary reports of the fluctuations of the principal fire insurance companies in regard to net sur-plus have been circulating among fire underwriters for several days. Boiled down the exhibit is as follows, the statistics being compiled from various trustworthy sources by a TRIBUNE reporter :

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Union Fire, Buffalo
United Firemen s, Philadelphia.
Weatchester, New York.
Williamsburg City, New York.

The following gains and losses in amount of assets in he United States, determined, respectively, by the profit

or loss on three years' business, at	re reported b	y the for-
eign companies :		
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Dec. 31, '82, I	bec 31, '83, in the U.S.
City of London, England	\$767,837	\$700,147
Commercial Union, England	2,160, 58 1,016,914	2,327,686 1,256,250
Hamburg Bremen, Germany	973,600	992,724
Liverpool, and London and Globe,	1,447,193	1,455,815
England	5,514,963	5,571,030
Northern, England N rth German, Germany	430,111	1.522,028
Phoentx, England	1,352,946	1,522,928
Queen, England Sun Fire Office, England	1,252,754	1,728,903
Transatiantle, Germany	490,002 854,021	1,090, 98
United Fire Reinsurance, England The examination of the condition	on of the Uni	ted States
branch of the London and Prov	incial Insura	tice Com-
pany, of England, has been compl	leted by Noah	A. Paymp

ton, special examiner of the Massachus its Insurance Department. The examiner's report speaks highly of the company's condition, methods of manazement and system of bookkening. The Londou and Provincial's assets in the United States exceed its liabilities by \$220,189.

Manager Robertson, of the Lancashire, of England, expected to have the technical differences between his company and the Massachusetts Department settled yesterday. An agreement has been forwarded to Commissioner Tarbox by Mr. Robertson which is believed to cover the points in controversy.

The examination of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester is in progress. It was said yesterday that a representative of Superintendent McCall had joined the Massachusetts examiners in weighing the affairs of the company. ton, special examiner of the Massachus its Insurance

loined the shasecart hairs of the company. About forty-one fire insurance companies of New-York state, of the sixty-five reporting to the Insurance De-partment, added to their net surplus last year.

MARKETS STEADIER IN CHICAGO.

PRICES FIRMER-CONFIDENCE GROWING-LARGE PURCHASES.

fry treegraph to the trinune.1 Chicago, Jan. 22.—The good feeling existing a speculative circles last night continued this morning. The markets were dull but firm, and one reason was that the stock market at New-York was reported, by those watching it, dull and firmer. Both corn and wheat coened at the figures which were ruling last night. May wheat began at 974 cents at 9:30 a.m. It closed to-night on the curb at 97% cents bid. No great advance, to be sure, but not to be suffed at either, when it is remembered that last Friday this same property was going segging at 95 lg.

May corn opened at 57% cents. It is going to-night on

call at 5812 cents. These closing prices are almost the highest of the day. The advance to-day was begun almost at the start by the report that the receipts of corn would be comparatively small. The inspection office has and maintains a valuable perquisite. The receipts are estimaintains a valuable, and the approximations are near mated approximately, and the approximations are near enough to be of great value. By 10 o'clock this information is sold. To-day it was known on the toor at 10 o'clock, by the people who are clever enough to pay for good things, that the receipts of corn would be small. Those with had the information traded on it. An hour or so after the privileged few had made their purchases, the receipts were made public property. Sure enough, they were smaller.

There were 310 cars of corn, and 129 No. 2. There were received last Tuesday over 800 cars, and there were over 400 No. 2. The figures to-day are a pretty good sign that the receipts of corn are at last on the wane, that the property headed this way was to fill up the January clique. This has all arrived, and the extraordinary efforts to get cash corn here this month have ceased, the clique having disbanded now. The corn bears say that the falling off in receipts, which they concede is likely to take place, will be due, not to any lack of the grain, but to the fact that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Alton and the St. Paul now declare in their bills

that the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, the Chicago and Alton and the St. Paul now declare in their bills of lading that they will no longer guarantee to their shippers warehouse room at Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington and Quiney inserted this provision to-day.

It looks as if wheat, corn and provisions were on the up grade. Messrs, Poole, Kent & Co., who were among the largest sellers up to a few days ago, are now the largest buyers of wheat; and it is set down that their principal is none other khan "Sid" Kent. The popular view of this feature of the day's trading is librarised fairly by this remark of a trader, "Sid Kent' is buying; that settles the matter. Wheat will go to a dollar; for with Kent, whether he takes 1,000,000 to 10,900,000 bushels, it will make little odds." Hobbs was buying wheat all day, and so was C. A. Mair & Co., presumably for Rausse, the lucky Baltimorean. & Co. or presumably for Rausse, the lucky Baltimorean. Lester & Co. were the only people selling in a big scale; they are selling apparently as heavily and determinedly as ever. On the call Mair was a seller. Hobbs continued his purchasse, and Lindblom was doing the same. Cudany & Stevers were also buyers. The trading on the call was large, 1,700,000 bushels of wneat and 855,000 bushels of corn changing hands.

1,700,000 bushels of wheat and 555,000 bushels of handing hands.

Hogs were few and higher at the yards, with 20,000 head in, and one-quarter of them taken by shippers. Prices advanced 10 cents. The best grade of heavy packers sold to-day at \$6 40; not muon like the four cent hog the packers were predicting at the outset. February pork closed at \$15 0712; February lard, \$8 90; an advance over Saturday of 30 cents a barrel for the former, and 15 cents per hundred for the latter. The feeling about the provision pit is very strong.

### THE MONEY MARKET

Actual Sales. Closing prices.

op's H'g't Low't Final Bid Ask'd Sold

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JANUARY 22, 1884. THE GENERAL LIST.

- Open a super person of the super s	1000 - 1011 1007 or 107 and 1000 or 111 and
Can Pacific. 57 57 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1886 at 10412, 1887 at 107, and 1889 at 111, and
CStL& Puts. 114, 114, 114, 114, 104, 12 20 Can Pacific. 57 5 4 56 4 57 57 57 57 57 5 5400 Can Southern 49 50 5 49 5 514, 50 30 5 1.00	Ohio 6s sold at 107. Of city bank stocks, Union
Can Southern 497a 50 5 497a 50 50 50 5 1,510 Cent of N J 867a 867a 867a 867a 867a 867a 867a 867a	sold at 175.
C St L& Prits. 1149 1149 1149 1149 1079 2 20 Can Pacific. 57 5749 568 5734 5779 5749 5400 Cau Southern 4079 5099 4979 5044 50 1079 1,5400 Cent to N J. 8679 8679 8679 8679 8679 200 Can Pacific 04 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	A better tone marked the dealings in railway
Chie & N W 113% 114% 118% 11 % 114% 111% 13.6 0	bonds and there were some marked improvements
dopref 141 41 41 141 141 141 142 510 CM & St P. 85 87 843 857 824 855 77,725	made in prices. West Shore and Buffalo 5s, with
	transactions amounting to \$1,800,000, rose from
C StP M & O 283 29 234 29 287 29 1,000 do pref 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 770	5312 0 56; at the latter figure there was a full sup-
C Bur & Q 110 120 110 110 115 115 120 2,005 C B L Pac 116 116 116 116 115 116 210	ply to realize profits on bonds purchased at lower
C R F & Pac 116 116 116 116 116 115 110 210 210 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6	figures, and the price fell off to 54% and recovered
Det L & W 1104 1164 11 4 1154 11 4 1154 21,206	ngures, and the price left on to 51-4 and 1-60-verez
D. & R. Canal 105 4 105	to 551s. Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds rose
ETen V & Ga 54 54 54 54 54 6 200	from 62 to 64, and the general 6s from 7612 to 7912.
100   100   100   100   100   100   100   100   100	The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company adver-
Ev & T H 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 House & Texas. 45 45 45 45 45 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	tises that the general mortgage 5 per cent bonds, in exchange for the second mortgage in ome bonds.
10 Cent 130 054 054 95 95 95 15,500	are now ready for issue upon the terms adopted by
H. Cent. 130 Lake Shore. 1314, 195 12 144, 195 12 15 15,500 Lt. & W. 16-9 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 10 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	are now ready for issue upon the terms adopted by the Board of Directors November 2, 1883. Eric
	second consols rose 58 to 8914, and the first gold 78 consol were 12 higher at 12712. Canada Southern
Manhattan 40 41 40 41 40 41 40	consol were 12 higher at 12712, Canada Southern
Man. Beach 16% 10% 10% 90 89 90 2,900	first 5s were 14 lower at 9514, St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s recovered 34 to 69, and Texas and
M LS& W pref 334 334 334 334 335 334 100	Pacific incomes were 1 per cent at 41, and firsts
	Rio Grande division were up 134 to 7212. East
M & St f. prf	Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were
M. K. & T	Monitath as recovered at to on, and revise and Pacific incomes were 1 per cent at 41, and firsts Rio Grande division were up 134 to 72 by East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were steady at 71 s. Richmond and Danville firsts sold at 94 # 93 3s, against 95 3s the last previous sale. Wabash general 6s recovered 1 per cent to 60. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
	Wahash general 6s recovered 1 per cent to 60.
V Cont 1117 1124 1119 1124 1124 1124 1124 7,805	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were
N. 1.1. 10 11 12 12 12 12 2,250	ture 5s advanced 12 to 9312. Denver and Rio Grande consols were weak at 8212@82. Northern
Note to West of River 37 to	Grande consols were weak at 82 2 82. Northern
Nor Pacific 18h 45h 45h 45h 46 52.481	Pacific firsts were steady at 101 a 101 a 101 a. and Kansas Pacific consols sold at 93.
or imp	
Ohio Cen 23 233 23 285 285 285 1.500	250 SAR made on by a coin gain of \$121,414 test is
	currency loss of \$60,568; but the general balance
Ore Trans 079, 23 % 2 % 21 % 31 % 21 5 23,350 Oregon S L 16 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 16 % 20 8	was reduced by the retirement of \$210,000 of gold Re-
Market 1 20 7 76 77 46 7 46 7 19 11 1 100	certificates. The day's transactions covered.
	was reduced by the retirement of \$210,000 of gold certificates. The day's transactions covered: Re- ceipts, \$1,292,263; payments, \$1,442,417; cur- rency balance, \$8,918,030; corn balance, \$116,-
Roch & Pitts 14 84 14 14 14 14 18 810 St P	There is no change in the local money market:
St P M & M 57 89 85 87 87 87 8 8 2,000 Tex & Pac 16 8 17 1 1 102 16 16 16 6 6075 Tex & Pac 73 8 74 7 78 8 4 6 74 8 74 8 67 26 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	rates for call loans are not quotable above 1 2 Dec
Tet & Pac 75 75 75 75 75 14 5 14 5 14 5 16 5 10 0 Union Pac 13 15 13 14 15 14 5 15 6.745 8.569 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	cent, and the supply is abundant. The domestic exchanges on New-Yorkare steadily working in favor
do pref 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 5 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	of this city.
Batta & M	The Clearing House statement to-day was as
W U-Tel 72% 73% 72% 73% 78 78 78 19,520 Am Express 93 93 93 93 93 92 92 94 164 67	follows: Exchanges, \$115,442,041; balances, 40,-
Am Express 93 9 93 9 93 9 92 9 94 9 164 50 167 167	511,931. The United States Treasury at Washington to-
W&FEX 110 110 110 110 110 110 75	day received \$881,000 National bank notes for
Am Express 59 59 59 58 59 59 10 10 77 W & F Ex 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 10 10 1	day received \$881,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$687,461.
Sales for the day	1 and the internal revenue receipts \$\pi_2.120.
The state of the s	The foreign exchanges are quiet and lates are
* 47 buyer 60 days. † 43 seller 60 days.	steady at unchanged quotations for business, as
The second secon	follows: Bankers bills, \$4 84 4 and \$4 87 for long and short sterling respectively: 5.195s and 5.1613
GOVERNMENTS.	for francs; 917s and 95% for reichmarks; 40 and
U S 4s Coupon   U S 4s Coupon 1907	1 404 for guilders.
	In London British consols were steady and un-
U 8 Currency 6s 1898 20,000 123% 10,000 123%	changed at 101 7-16 for money and at 101 9-16 for account. United State bonds again were lower;
TIR As Dorlateri 1907	each being 5-16 off at 1265s and 1165s respectively
10.0001233*	I for is and flos American railways renerally were
DOWNER AND DAKE STOCKS	a little higher with the exception of Central Pacing
BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.	and Denver and Rio Grande. Bar silver was 1sd.
Union Bank Met Elevated 2d Northw Skg Fd 33.00)0312	higher at 50 sd. per ounce. The Bank of England lost £210,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French
11 175 Ton A Tax 2d Sa coup	3 per cents rose to 77.1712 and sight exchange on
8.000 90 10,000 63 4,000 Allania Lat	London declined to 25.16 2 Hanes to the 2.
1,000 90 Mo Pacific 3d Spgft div 4,000 1123 4,000 118	I The Mutual Late Insurance Company of News
	York, in another column, makes its annual report. The assets of the company now amount to
Alsouma Class A 8,000, 81 B C R & N 1st 2,000 1004 3,000 1042 3,000 1042 3,000 1042 3,000 1042 3,000 1042 3,000 1042	1 \$101 14s 24s; during 1883 it paid to policy-hold-
B C R & N lat New Mtg 1,000 121 2,000 1004 3,000 1044 2,000 1004 Mich Cen 78 8,000 91	1 are \$12 950 360 while its receipts were \$15,000,
2.000	1 802 The company's surplus, measured by a stand-
8,000 100 Mo K & Tex ge 6s 10,000 912	and rate of 412 per cent for interest, is over
1.000	\$12,000,000,
1 Col Cost & 1 1st os   S. O.O.	EAILROAD EARNINGS.
1 man gar, 1 men 104 h Rich & Danville lat	BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN.
Chic 8 & Outney 1887 1,00094	1882. 1888. 1884

BONDS AND BANK SICCAS.			
Union Bank	Met Elevated 2d	Northw Skg F d 38.00 1 93 20	
Atch Col & Pac 1st	Mo kan & Tax 2d	Sa coup	
8.000 90	10,00063	4.000103	
1.660 91	2,00064	Ohlo & Missis 1st	
4,000	10,000 63 2,000 64 Mo Pacific 3d 5,000 1122 Mobile & Ohio 1st New Mtg 3,000 1042 Mich Cen 7's	4,000	
Alabama Crass A	Mobile & Ohio lat	Ohio& Miss vi 2d	
BCR&N1st	New Mtg	Oregon Short L 6's	
2.000 100%	3,000 104-9	8,000 91	
Alabama Chass A 8,000	5.000 1244	Ohio Central inc	
8,00010012	Mo K & Tex ge ds	10,000 942	
2,000 100% 8,000 100% Chic & Alten S F 1,000 114% Col Coal & I 1st 6s	New Mig 3,000 104 b Mich Cen 7's 5,000 124 4 Mo K & Tex ge 0s 3,000 79 10,000 78 8,000 79 b Mo Us 1388	Ohio 6s 1886 4.000 107 Puliman's Deben	
Col Cool & T 14 66	8.000 7919	Puliman's Deben	
1,000 69 Te	Mo to 1886	10,000 101 Rich & Danville 1st 1,000 94 4,000 953	
1,000 697#		1 000 94	
Chic B & Quincy	2,000	4,000 93%	
	1889 or 1890	Roch & Pitts lat 2000 107% St P Min & Man lat	
5,000 927s	NYWS& Bufflet	St P Min & Man lat	
40.000 93 1,000 93 Central Iowa 1st	108,000 5 (24	1.000 107% consolidated 6s	
Central Iowa 1st	12 000 53% 27,000 53%	2.00099	
1.000100%	215,000 54	2,000 99 St L & Iron Mount Ark Boh let	
C, R I & Pac ds	40,000 641e	Ark Boh lat	
Central Iowa 1st 2,000 100 2 1,000 100 2 C, R I & Pac ds 1917 coup 5,000 126 2 Central Pacific	10.000	3,000 1003	
Central Pacific	10,000 54%	12,000 107	
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	80,000	Cairo & Ful'n 1st	
Ch & East III 1st 10,000 98 6 C St P M & O con	12 000 5.3% 27 000 5.3% 215 000 54 40,000 54 40,000 54 10,000 54 10,000 54 10,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 54 30,000 55 30,000 55 30,000 55 30,000 55 30,000 55 30,000 55 30,000 55	Ark Bch 1at 10:000	
10,000 98%	1.00055%	12,0001064	
C St P M & O con 10.000 1084	48,000	10,000 6934	
10.000 1084 Cent Pac L'd Grata	1.00058	8 000 69	
6,000 104 2	10,000 55% 30,000 55% 20,000 55% 20,000 55% 5,000 55%	2,0 069	
Chic & Northwes'n deben 58	20.000 55%	Class B	
	8,0005504	2,00006%	
And the state of t	5,000 56 6,000 55 9,000 55 20,000 55 40,000 55 45,000 55 45,000 55	Class B 2,010 961 Son Pas of Call at 12,000 1035 16,000 1035 10,000 1035 St L Kan C & Nor	
Guaranteed 10,000 054 Ches & Ohio Cur'cy 5,000 47	20,00055%	16,000 103%	
Ches & Ohio Cur'cy	40.000	\$1 L Kan C & Nor	
5.000 47	40,000,55% 45,000,55% 2,000,55% 123,000,55% 170,000,55% 70,000,55% 40,000,55% 40,000,55% 40,000,55%	St L Kan C & Nor	
Den & RioG 1st 5,000108	123.000 55%	Ouraha div 1st 10,000 109	
con	170,0005 4	Texas Pac Con	
10,000 82 5 5,000 82 Erie 7's consoi gold 1,000 127 5 9,000 127 5 5,000 127 5 ET V & G 5s 5,000 71 8 Eliziex & Big San- dy 0s	70.000	Tex Pac Inc L Gts	
Erie 7's consol gold	20,00055%	2,00040 8,00041	
1,000 127 %	45,000 5-14 40,000 55 60,000 55 177,000 55 21,000 54	Terms Pacifat	
5.000127%	60,000 554	Texas Pac lat	
ETV&G.5s	177,000 65	8,0007134	
5.0007116	21,000 545	10,000	
Ella riez or tork cam-	15,000	5,000 71%	
5,000 103	AT W. Fales E. & Win	5.000	
	New 2d con 40,000 89 2,000 89 1,000 89 40,800 80 1,000 80 2,000	21.00072	
	2,000 89	3,000, 71 % 5,000 71 % 10,000 71 % 5,000 71 % 5,000 71 % 5,000 71 % 21,000 72 % 1,000 72	
2,000 81 Kan Pac 1st con	40 000 603	2.000	
Kan Pag let con	15,000. **0*4 N Y Lac & W 1st 4,000 . 118 North Pac 1st coup 41,000 . 015	9,00072	
40,000 93	NY Lac & W 1st	3,000 721g	
Lehigh & Wilkesbr	North Pag 1st cour		
4.000103	41,0001015 4,0001015	8t. Louis div 4,000 98	
23,000102%	4,000 101%	1,000903	
23,000 102% L Shere 1st compost 1,000 1755 Loire & N Gil M 6s	\$1,000 1015 20,000 1015 1,000 1013 3,000 1013	Tennessoe da	
Louis & Noul M 6s	1,0001013	Tennessee 0a 30,00037	
1,000 92	19,000 1012	Tennessee 6s old	
Min di St Pilli 181	19,000 1012 1,000 1015 25,000 1015	Tennessee 0s 0m 10,000	
9,000 110%	25,000101 5	5.100	
Ch & Pac W div	N J Cent con assen	0.000 1174	
Mutual U Tel fia	Northwest consol	0 Paeme s F 0.000 117% 10.000 117% 5,000 117%	
4.000,75%	N Y C & St L 1st	Walnut cen mte da	
4.000 205	8,000 1003,	3,000 59%	
Lois & N GTM 68 1,000 1,000 Mi & St Paul 18 C & F dly 9,000 110% Ch & Pac W dly 10,000 3034 Mutual U Tel 68 4,000 704 5,000 71 4,000 75 6,000 75 6,000 75	8,000 1002 3,000 1002 7,000 1003	Wabash gen mts 64 8,000 59 4 5,000 55 4 25,000 60	
5,00076	7.000 1007	25,000	
		STORE FOR STREET	

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCES.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by John H. Davis & Co. 17 Wallet.

that exerted some influence upon the general dispo-

sition of traders. Northern Pacific preferred de-

clined from 4738@481s to 4512@457s, and Oregon

Railway and Navigation, after a rally of 1 per cent

to 9112, sold down to 8818. The street had the ru-mor that the Oregon and Transcontinental Com-

pany was in process of liquidation by selling out its

securities; of this there was no evidence, yet with

the condition of the general market such as it was,

there is little doubt that the sales of those stocks

were for the "long" and not for the "short" account.

Oregon and Transcontinental stock, after a raily to 234s and subsequent frequent fluctuations at lower

figures, finally closed at 2138@2112. St. Paul was

the leading feature of the day; it recorded transac-

tions of 77,700 spares, or one-fifth of the day's whole business, and after early sales at 85% 28434

it rose to 87 and closed at 857s. In the last half-

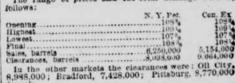
hour there was a general decline from the best figures of the day proportionate with that noted for

St. Paul, but the market closed fairly steady at the

Tuesday, Jan. 22-P. M. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. With a smaller amount of general business than yesterday, the stock market to-day developed first a steadier tone and later some degree of strength and prices generally were materially advanced: but not without frequent reactions and nervous fluctuations. From the opening, however, it was evident that a better feeling existed among traders, and there was a general disposition manifested to close up "short" contracts and to make ventures upon the other side of the account. This was fur-The Columbus Consolidated Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents per share. ther developed by a scarcity of Central and Hadson stock for delivery, which made it command THE PETROLEUM MARKETS. 1-18@18 per cent premium for use, and by some considerable calling in of loaued Lake Naw-York, Jan. 22. Shore, accompanied by notices that if not delivered the stock would be bought The speculation in united certificates continues "under the rule." The general market, however, had to contend against a persistent weakness of the Northern Pacifics, and before the close

variable and unsettled. Prices were particularly fluctuating to-day. At first the market appeared weak at a decline from \$1.08% to \$107%. Then it grew stronger, and a good many "short" sales were covered all the way up to \$1.09 4. The latest dealings were marked by renewed heaviness, and the market closed down at \$1 0814. As a whole, the market displayed no consistency, and the only feature that appeared encour aging at times was the absence of any severe pressure to sell. The end was weak, as it had been firm last night.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as relieves:



The price of refined was unchanged.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 22.-Petroleum steady; total runs Monday, 70,361 bbls.; total shipments, 56,867; Charters, 7,738; Charances, 9,428,000. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 108%, and closed at 108%; highest price, 109%; lowest, 107%.

PROPOSED STOCKYARDS AT SIGUX CITY.

figures.

In Government bonds the dealings were confirmed to the 4s and currency 6s of 1898; the market was

Navalo Oriental Miller Robinson Con Sierra Nevada... Silver King Sonora Con Standard Con Stormont Sutro Tunuel Tiora 31 627 Total sales for the day ... + Buyer 60 days, .04. | 1 Seller 10 days, .08. | 1 Buyer 60 days, .05. | | Eurer 10 days, .14. | Seller 10 days, 3.00. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22, 1884.